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the experience of those years; an excellent summary of what was done, and of what might and what might not be done by the insurance companies. The author does not discuss the duties of the state in regard to the insurance of its soldiers.

R. R. W.

MANTZ, I. P. and MANTZ, P. N. *Total permanent disability benefits, net rates and reserves; also, commutation columns and various derived tables.* (Des Moines, Ia.: P. N. Mantz. 1922. Pp. 105.)

SHERMAN, P. T. *A criticism of bureaucratic propaganda for state insurance.* (New York: Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 80 Maiden Lane. 1922. Pp. 32.)

STODDARD, F. R., JR. *The state supervision and regulation of insurance rates.* (Albany, N. Y.: Author, Supt. of Insurance of the State of N. Y. 1922. Pp. 29.)

STRONG, E. K. *The psychology of selling life insurance.* (New York: Harper. 1922. Pp. 489. \$4.)

Proceedings of the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 1922. (New York: 76 William St. 1922. Pp. 155.)

Unemployment insurance in theory and practice. Research report no. 51. (New York: National Industrial Conference Board. 1922. Pp. 127. \$1.50.)

Workmen's compensation supplement to department reports of Pennsylvania. (Harrisburg: Workmen's Compensation Board. 1922. Pp. 459.)

Pauperism, Charities, and Relief Measures

NEW BOOKS

KERBY, W. J. *Poverty, charity and justice.* (New York: Macmillan. 1921. Pp. 196. \$2.25.)

MORGAN, G. *Public relief of sickness.* (New York: Macmillan. 1922. \$1.50.)

Statistics relating to district courts, poor farms, probate courts, miscellaneous charity and mothers' pensions in Kansas. (Topeka, Kans.: Board of Administration. 1922. Pp. 20.)

Socialism and Co-operative Enterprises

Government and Industry. By C. DELISLE BURNS. (New York: Oxford University Press. 1921. Pp. 315.)

It is a commonplace among students of history and politics that English history is a record of compromise, of half-way measures, of steps taken only under the pressure of emergency. The process, as it has gone on, has always been carefully scrutinized and appraised by Englishmen standing apart from it. Some of these observers have had direct authority, Disraeli for example; others have none except that derived from their writings, Dicey for example. Their work has always helped to bring some measure of order to the process of development, and to lead it to satisfactory ends.

Mr. C. Delisle Burns is a political philosopher and in the tradition of these Englishmen. *Government and Industry* is an attempt to find order in disorder. He investigates a process of complex change so that he may discover whether it has any simple and orderly ideas behind it, and does his best to interpret clearly those which he unravels. Recent industrial history is the field of his speculation. He studies those recent developments in industrial life and structure which have produced a more genuine intimacy between government and industry, and an increased participation of government in industry. He discusses as he proceeds the nature and aims of this government participation. The range of his facts is broad. In successive chapters he studies the developments in industrial relations and organization, in communal enterprise, in foreign and international trade.

The objects of this book are kept well in the front throughout and the conclusions presented are easily comprehended. Industry is the organization of a people for the production of goods and services. Government is an organization of the same people for the maintenance of justice, by law and order. If industry is left entirely to individual self-interest, experience proves that chaos results in some directions. The non-governmental industrial community itself, of recent years, has tended to develop various forms of organizations which prevent chaos, and which seek the common good. During the same period the contacts of government with industry have greatly multiplied and its participation in industry has increased. This is not to be regarded as interference. That term is a leftover from the early laissez-faire philosophy which never comprehended the true or desirable relation between government and industry. That is proved by the character of present participation, which seeks more and more not merely to control from outside, but to promote industrial organization which will seriously function to serve the common good. Government has been introducing into industrial activity some of its principles, particularly that there is a community with common goods, and that the service of this community is the primary aim of work.

The evidence of these general tendencies is well established by the facts which are surveyed. Their reality is not thrown into doubt by certain discordant events which enter the picture. The work of the author is honestly done and is a clear view of current experience which will probably be found correct.

The style is always easy and interesting though not varied. In parts the book is unnecessarily laden with comment upon the obvious. It treats British experience in the main, with an occasional excursion into French and American. Unfortunately it is careless in its references to American events. For example, it states apropos of the Webb act (on page 235) "that the Federal Trade Commission itself appears

to be a government agency for promoting exports." And page 255 reads "it is well known that Canada entered in 1911 into a reciprocity arrangement with the United States." The references to American experience are but fragmentary. This task of analyzing the recent changes in the relationship between government and industry in this country still awaits another hand.

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Socialisation in Theory and Practice. By HEINRICH STRÖBEL. Translated by H. J. STENNING. (London: P. S. King & Son, Ltd. 1922. Pp. vi, 341. 10s. 6d.)

The comments of Herr Ströbel on this subject are of particular interest as he was Finance Minister in the Prussian Revolutionary Government of 1918, representing the Independent Social Democratic party, although he was later alienated from them because of their sympathy with bolshevism, while disapproving the timid conservatism of the German majority socialists.

The failure of bolshevism in Russia he attributes chiefly to the industrial immaturity of the country. Most of the 3,000,000, odd, industrial workers in European Russia were semi-peasants. Only in Petrograd was there a class-conscious proletariat largely composed of Estonians, Finns, Letts, and wandering Russians, so that city naturally became the revolutionary storm center in 1917.

The bolshevists had not contemplated socialism at a gallop, but revolutionary fanaticism liberated forces which they could not control. They had counted on the "creative energy" of the masses; whereas the masses, in their blind fury, could only destroy. The bolshevists should now, the author thinks, retreat from untenable positions, but hold, if possible, to the socialization of the basic industries.

The author attributes the collapse of bolshevism in Hungary in part to the war, but chiefly to the chaotic conditions into which the experiment had plunged the country. The members of the Commission of Production, which took over the socialized industries, may have been "good organizers and agitators against capitalism," but they were not commercial or technical experts. The production of labor declined seriously, and with it fell the standard of living of the masses, especially in the city, the peasants being able to take care of themselves relatively well. The ruin of the wealthy brought no relief to the poor, as was foretold long ago by Quesnay and Marx. The author quotes freely from Eugen Varga's *Die wirtschaftlichen Probleme der proletarischen Diktatur*.

The revolution in Germany caught most socialists unprepared, as they had become imbued with evolutionism, had given little thought to